

THE EDDY CURRENT.

Pecos Valley to the Front, Croakers to the Rear.

VOL. IV.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1896.

NO. 12.

SENATORS FROM UTAH

ARE QUALIFIED AND DRAW FOR TERMS.

The Senate will stand until March 4, 1897. Republicans 44, Democrats 39, Populists 6; but should Dupont be seated, Republicans will have 45.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senators Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown of the new state of Utah took the oath of office in the senate yesterday, the former drawing the long term, ending March 3, 1899, and the latter the term ending March 3, 1897.

With the exception of the contested Delaware case this establishes the political division of the upper branch of congress until March 4, 1897, as follows: Republicans 44, Democrats 39, Populists 6; total 89. Necessary for a majority 45. Should Mr. Dupont be seated from Delaware the Republican vote would be increased to 45, but at the same time the number necessary for a majority would be increased to 46.

Aside from this event the session was given to further speeches on the silver bond bill, two of the new members of the body, Mr. Nelson (Rep.) of Minnesota and Mr. Bacon (Dem.) of Georgia making speeches, the former against the free coinage of silver and Mr. Bacon urging the evils of a gold standard.

Mr. Henshrough (Rep.) of North Dakota severely criticized the secretary of agriculture for his alleged failure to distribute seeds in accordance with the law.

Mr. Lodge offered an amendment to the bond silver bill, providing for a bond issue of \$100,000,000, the proceeds to be used for coast defenses.

Fatal Mine Explosion.

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 28.—The residents of the town and vicinity of Tylertown, which is situated near here, were terrified by a terrific reverberation yesterday, which shook the whole town and caused people to rush out of doors wondering whether they were being overwhelmed by an earthquake.

GENERAL BOOTH AND HALF A DOZEN OF HIS CHIEF OFFICERS

IN THE SALVATION ARMY.



Ballington Booth, the American commander of the Salvation Army, has been recalled to England by his father, who expects to die before the year is over. The younger Booth will then become the commander-in-chief. The rumor that there is trouble in the army headquarters at London is probably without foundation. The army now has a membership of over 5,000,000 and is in a prosperous condition financially. Its charities in 1895 were \$10,000,000.

It was ascertained in a short time that the concussion was caused by an explosion in a neighboring colliery with disastrous consequences to life and property. The latest report places the number of dead at fifty-four, though it is feared that the further exploration of the wrecked mine will disclose the bodies of more.

Reports of the number of killed have been conflicting and there is doubt as to the actual number of men in the mine at the time of the catastrophe. The first reports say the number of miners in the shaft were fifty-two, but some of these escaped to the surface, bringing the body of one comrade with them. At this date it is impossible to obtain exact data.

Still in Custody.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—In response to further inquiry concerning the safety of Americans in the Transvaal made by Secretary of State Olney, Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, sent a special dispatch to the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, on Friday last, asking him for further particulars concerning the Americans at Pretoria. Sir Hercules Robinson has replied, saying that all the Americans are well treated and that only Mr. John Hays Hammond, consulting engineer of the Consolidated and Chartered companies, who hails from California, is still in custody.

Two Children Perish.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 28.—While Mrs. Frank Steel, wife of a glass worker, was putting her four little children to bed last night, one of them playfully kicked over a lamp, setting fire to the carpet. The woman in trying to put out the fire kicked the lamp from the room, down the stairs, and within a few moments the stairway was in flames, cutting off escape that way. The two little girls perished and the mother is fatally injured.

Kearby-Abbott Contest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The contested election case of Kearby vs. Abbott came before the elections committee yesterday and excited much interest. Kearby was represented by a lawyer here by the name of McKnight and Abbott had for his lawyers ex-Congressman Shelley of Alabama and ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina. McKnight and Kearby made the speeches for the contestant and Shelley and Abbott presented the claims of the latter.

After all the arguments were heard, Mr. Kearby wanted to know when his case would be decided, as he was far from home. The chairman answered in two or three weeks.

When he left the committee room ex-Senator Butler, who had never seen Kearby, said: "He's a barret, ain't he?"

Though the argument was heated here and there, everybody kept in a good humor and they met immediately afterward on the best of terms.

Nothing definitely can yet be ascertained about the Rosenthal-Crowley case. The report that Crowley is to be unseated is generally believed, but no expression to that effect from a single member of the committee can be found to justify it. Rosenthal professes to have perfect confidence in it.

Artist Found Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Louis Granelli, an artist, was found dead in bed Sunday night. He had turned on the gas before retiring and was asphyxiated. Dependancy was the probable cause of the act. Granelli had up to Saturday worked on the new congressional library building as a director and was said to be an expert in his profession. He had been employed in Chicago and California. He had traveled the world over and had exhibited his talent in the principal cities. The suicide was about 40 years old and a Swiss by birth.

An Awful Plunge.

Cleveland dispatch: A fire engine while being driven at a rapid rate to a fire in the lumber district on the flats at night, plunged through an open

A CONVENTION CALLED

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN BIMETALLIC

League Setting Forth Their Ideas of the Situation—The Basis of Representation Fixed—All Delegates Must Be Elected by a Public Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The following are the resolutions adopted by the American Bimetallic league or silver conference in session here yesterday:

The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctive financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873, the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, public and private.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only and should be legal tender.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present treasury policy, concurred in by a republican house, of plunging the country in debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold. We demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws in either gold or silver coin at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

Whereas, the demonetization of silver in 1873, enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard, and

Whereas, since that unjust and indefensible act the price of American products have fallen upon an average of nearly 50 per cent, carrying down with them proportionately the money value of other forms of property except in peculiarly favored localities, and

Whereas, such fall of prices destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor and swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers and building up colossal fortunes at the money center; and

Whereas, in the effort to maintain the gold standard the country has withdrawn the last eighteen months, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with \$162,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of \$10,000,000 on a single deal, and

Whereas, another call is now pending for a further gold loan of \$100,000,000, which, but for an outburst of popular indignation, would also have been negotiated in the same secret manner and through the same syndicate, and

Whereas, it stands confessed that the gold standard can be upheld only by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European and even below the Asiatic level in order that we may sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor and striking at the very foundation of our civilization itself, and

Whereas, the advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is overproduction—that we have produced so much that it has made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment—a doctrine that leaves us absolutely without hope for the future; and

Whereas, the difference of exchange between silver standard countries and gold countries is equivalent to a bounty equal to the difference between the value of gold and silver in favor of the products of silver standard countries exported to gold standard countries and a corresponding tariff against the products of gold standard countries exported to silver using countries; and

Whereas, the cost of production otherwise in the old world, and particularly in China and Japan, is far less than the cost at which similar products can be produced or manufactured in this country by American labor

without reducing our farmers, miners, mechanics, manufacturers and other industrial workers to the level of Chinese coolies; therefore, be it

Resolved, that over and above all other questions of policy we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington, and Hamilton, and Jefferson, and Monroe, and Jackson, and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; the American debtor to pay his just obligations in an honest standard and not in a standard that is appreciated 100 per cent above the great staples of our country, and to the end, further, that silver standard countries may be deprived of the unnatural advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation alone can not overcome.

We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States that, leaving in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important, even momentous they may appear, and surrendering if need be any former party affiliations, they unite in a supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power, a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age, and upon the consummation of these desires and effort we invoke the protection of Divine Providence.

The report was wildly and loudly applauded as it was read and the conference seemed to be filled to the fullest extent with enthusiasm. It was read by Senator Jones, chairman.

At the conclusion there was a big demonstration. The delegates rose to their feet and cheered loudly, calling for Senator Jones of Nevada. He spoke for about ten minutes and his remarks were vociferously applauded. The report was adopted.

The following is the report of the committee on organization, which was adopted:

That a convention of the qualified voters of the United States who believe in the principles this day enunciated by this conference and who are willing to subordinate party allegiance and fealty to those principles and to support the nominees of the national convention provided for by this conference shall be held at the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 22d of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock. That the apportionment to such convention shall be one delegate for each senator and representative in the United States congress from the several states and one delegate for each delegate in congress from the several territories and additional delegates based upon the silver strength as ascertained from the American Bimetallic union. The number of delegates apportioned to each state and territory will be as follows:

Alabama 30, Arizona 6, Arkansas 15, California 45, Colorado 70, Connecticut 15, Delaware 36, Florida 8, Georgia 50, Idaho 10, Illinois 60, Indiana 40, Iowa 35, Kansas 60, Kentucky 25, Louisiana 20, Maine 9, Maryland 20, Massachusetts 21, Michigan 34, Minnesota 30, Mississippi 25, Missouri 45, Montana 18, Nebraska 15, Nevada 50, New Hampshire 6, New Jersey 12, New York 44, North Carolina 70, North Dakota 12, Ohio 40, Oregon 17, Pennsylvania 45, Rhode Island 8, South Carolina 35, South Dakota 15, Tennessee 24, Texas 70, Vermont 8, Virginia 40, Washington 17, West Virginia 12, Wisconsin 15, Wyoming 15, New Mexico 8, Utah 20, District of Columbia 4, Oklahoma 10, Indian Territory 5, Alaska 2.

All delegates shall be elected at public conventions or at public meetings, to be held either in the several states at large or in the several counties or districts of such state, as the national committee may prescribe.

No person shall be eligible as a delegate to any such convention or meeting or shall sit as delegate in said national convention who is not in favor of the declaration of principles this day enunciated by this conference and who is not willing to subordinate party allegiance to the advancement of such principles and to support the nominee of said convention.

Adjourned.

Prince Henry Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—News has been received at Osborne that Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of Princess Beatrice of England, who went to Aspinhoe in a special capacity, and who contracted fever there, is dead.

Prince Henry was the third son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, uncle of Ludwig IV, grand duke of Hesse. He was born October 5, 1858, and was governor of the Isle of Wight and of Carlisle castle.

Ex-Senator Gear, Ex-Senator Ohi and Ex-Senator Geyer of the Ohio legislature have been indicted by the grand jury at Columbus for soliciting and accepting bribes. Gear and Geyer are Democrats and Ohi a Republican.

The president has signed the act providing for the improvement of Aransas bay, Texas.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY.

HE CALLS THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Concurrent Resolution Urging the Powers to Take Immediate Action Against Turkey to the End that the Massacre of Christians may Cease.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—National Chairman Harrity yesterday afternoon issued the official call for the Democratic national convention. It reads as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21, 1896.—The national Democratic committee having met in the city of Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1896, has appointed Tuesday, July 7, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon and chosen the city of Chicago, Ill., as the place for holding the Democratic national convention.

"Each state is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two delegates.

"All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government are cordially invited to join with us in sending delegates to the convention.

"W. F. HARRITY, Chm'n.
"S. P. SHERRIN, Sec'y.

A Crazy Man.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—C. S. Mitchell, a patient at the Mattewan asylum for the state insane, yesterday afternoon set fire to the institution in five different places, and for some time the building was threatened with destruction. The crazy man had made the most careful arrangements for the destruction of the building, as large piles of shavings were found distributed throughout the building. Several scattering blazes were discovered in various sections of the asylum and it was only by the aid of men from the neighboring villages that they were gotten under control. The men patients, a dozen or more of whom had every opportunity of escape, worked heroically. Dr. Allison, the superintendent, says the men patients throughout the building acted in a manner so cool as to astonish the doctors, who at first feared a panic among the insane, with all of its terrible consequences.

In Doubt About It.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In spite of the denials, official and semi-official that have been made from many quarters, the report of the offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey, is not viewed with incredulity. Special dispatches from the European capitals, notably from Berlin, Paris and Vienna, show a tendency to admit the possibility that a Russo-Turkish treaty has been concluded. It is pointed out with obvious plausibility that Turkey's impetuosity may have driven her to seek an alliance as a means of obtaining a loan as was the case recently with China. If such a treaty has in fact been concluded it will likely be kept a secret until the last moment. So far there has been no authentic confirmation of the report from any quarter.

Lynchers Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—A special from Fayetteville, Tenn., says: Deputy United States Marshal Newman has served warrants on R. M. Wallace, Ike Heyman, W. B. Derrick, Thomas McKroy and Pleasant Neville, charging them with delaying the United States mail, and they are to be tried Jan. 29. The arrests resulted from an investigation made a few days ago by a postoffice inspector board of the delay of a train some weeks ago, when the Fayetteville people removed Joseph Robertson and Elias McGaba from the train and held them until a Lewisburg mob could come and lynch them. The negroes were en route to the penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—H. C. Foster, was hanged in the county jail yesterday. Foster was a jockey on the southern circuit some years ago, but after drifting to Chicago was arrested many times for more or less serious offenses. The crime for which he was hanged was the shooting of Saloon-keeper George W. Wells, who was attempting to save a citizen Foster had waylaid and was robbing on the street in front of Wells' saloon.

On the scaffold Foster confessed his guilt and hoped that his execution would be a lesson to all. The drop did not break his neck and he strangled to death.

A Big Scheme.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 25.—The Mexican and Guatemalan Railroad and Colonization company was incorporated yesterday by Emil Barry of Boston, A. L. Morrison, George A. Johnson and E. L. Bartlett of Santa Fe, to operate in New Mexico and Old Mexico. Capital stock \$10,000,000. The directors are: Robert F. Porter, S. W. Allerton, George Detweiler, Charles M. Barry, Emil Barry, A. L. Morrison, George A. Johnson and E. E. Bartlett.

An Exciting Scene.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—Fire broke out in the Stock Exchange building, northeast corner of Dearbon and Monroe streets yesterday and caused a panic among the occupants.

The building is a six-story structure, and the location one of the most crowded street corners in the city. On the fifth floor, where the flames were first discovered, the inmates found their way to the stairs barred by smoke and resorted to the fire escapes. One woman, completely unnerved, appeared at a window on the Monroe side and endeavored to leap to the street. She was seized by a man, who held her until the fireman raised a ladder and rescued her. The scene attending the efforts of the people in the building to escape were witnessed by a throng of thousands, which quickly gathered in the neighboring thoroughfares. All the occupants were rescued by the firemen.

J. S. Robinson, who has an office in the building, was seriously burned while making his way out.

H. Barton Lindley, an employee of the Chicago Tribune, was loudly cheered by the crowd when he emerged from the smoke safely carrying his father in his arms. Mr. Lindley, Sr., is 75 years old.

Senatorial Chatter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The three subjects most prominently before the public, the Monroe doctrine, finance and tariff, each came in for consideration in the senate yesterday.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia spoke for two hours in support of a vigorous upholding of the Monroe doctrine as applicable to Venezuela. Mr. Dubois of Idaho dealing with the silver phase of the financial question and Mr. Warren of Wyoming pointing out the disastrous effects of the legislation of the last congress on farm products in general and on wool in particular. Aside from the speeches the day developed little of importance. The president submitted during the day the report of the secretary of state concerning the treatment of American citizens in Turkey.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas sought to secure unanimous consent for a vote on the pending bond silver bill next Thursday, but at the request of senators withdrew his request until to-day, when he will again seek to fix a time for closing the protracted debate on the bond silver measure.

Mr. Mills (Dem.) of Texas introduced a bill in the senate yesterday to repeal the refunding act of 1870 and the specie payment resumption act of 1875. Mr. Mills said he would call up the bill to-day and seek a vote on it.

The Resolution Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—After a brief but stirring debate yesterday the senate agreed to the current resolution urging decisive action by the European powers against Turkey and pledging to the president the support of congress in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of Americans in Turkey and the redress to injured persons and property.

Mr. Culion of Illinois, who reported the resolution, urged its adoption in a speech which set forth the startling extent of the massacre, the greatest in the history of the world, the senator said.

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana spoke on the same line.

The climax of the debate was reached when Mr. Frye of Maine supported the resolution in a speech which aroused great enthusiasm from the galleries for its expression of sympathies for the Armenians and for its bitter arraignment of Great Britain's course toward America.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas gave notice that on Thursday next he would ask the senate to sit until a vote was taken on the silver bill.

Yang Yu, the Chinese minister at Washington, has received notice of his promotion to the presidency of the board of sacrificial worship, one of the most honorable office in the Chinese empire.

Judgment Against Pullman.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 25.—Before Judge Dallas and Butler in the United States court yesterday there was entered a decree for \$4,235,044 in favor of the Central Transportation company against Pullman's Palace Car company. The Pullman company had made a motion for an appeal.

At Waukegan, Ill., on the 23d inst., Daniel Core shot and killed John Dillon in open court. Core was trying to kill Joseph Backer, when Dillon jumped in between them, receiving the ball. Core was jailed.

Commission Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Venezuelan commission held its first regular meeting yesterday in accordance with the programme arranged at the last special meeting. All members were present Secretary Freeston was in attendance to begin the discharge of his office. The principal business transacted was the reception of a partial report from Commissioner Gilman upon the general subject of maps of the territory involved in the dispute.